This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1-55. Please cancel claims 1-55 without prejudice.

56. (New) A method for treating cancer in a patient, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a cytotoxic agent having a covalent bond to a lipophilic moiety.

57. (New) A method for achieving therapeutically beneficial levels of a drug in a cell, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an anticancer drug having a covalent bond to a lipophilic moiety.

58. (New) A method for treating liver cancer, cancer of the spleen, lung cancer, brain cancer, or a metastatic tumor, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a cytotoxic anticancer drug having a covalent bond to a reactive fatty group, wherein the reactive fatty group is a fatty acid, a fatty amine, or a fatty alcohol.

59. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the cytotoxic agent is an anticancer agent.

60. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid, fatty amine, or fatty alcohol.

61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid.

62. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty amine.

63. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty alcohol.

64. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the cancer is liver, spleen, lung, brain cancer, or is a metastatic tumor.

65. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the anticancer agent is megestrol, medroxyprogesterone, hexestrol, trilostane, amino-glutethimide, epitiostanol, calusterone, podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide, pirarubicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, taxol, mopidamol, mitoxantrone, lonidamine, etoposide, eflornitine, defosamide, trimetrexate, methotrexate, deopterin, thioguanin, thiamiprene, mercaptopurin, dacarbazine, nimustine, chlorozotocin, melphalan, estramustin, cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, or trimethyolmelamine.

66. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the anticancer agent is taxol.

67. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the covalent bond is in a position to improve activity and transport of the drug into a cell.

68. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

69. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

70. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.

71. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the patient is a human.

72. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid, fatty amine, or fatty alcohol.

73. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid.

74. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty amine.

75. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein lipophilic compound is a fatty alcohol.

76. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the anticancer drug is megestrol, medroxyprogesterone, hexestrol, trilostane, amino-glutethimide, epitiostanol, calusterone, podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide, pirarubicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, taxol, mopidamol, mitoxantrone, lonidamine, etoposide, eflornitine, defosamide, trimetrexate, methotrexate, deopterin, thioguanin, thiamiprene, mercaptopurin, dacarbazine, nimustine, chlorozotocin, melphalan, estramustin, cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, or trimethyolmelamine.

77. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the anticancer drug is taxol.

78. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the covalent bond is in a position to improve activity and transport of the drug into a cell.

79. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

80. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

81. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.

82. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the patient is a human.

83. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the cytotoxic anticancer agent is megestrol, medroxyprogesterone, hexestrol, trilostane, amino-glutethimide, epitiostanol, calusterone, podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide, pirarubicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, taxol, mopidamol, mitoxantrone, lonidamine, etoposide, eflornitine, defosamide, trimetrexate, methotrexate, deopterin, thioguanin, thiamiprene, mercaptopurin, dacarbazine, nimustine, chlorozotocin, melphalan, estramustin, cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, or trimethyolmelamine.

84. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the cytotoxic anticancer agent is taxol.

85. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the covalent bond is in a position to improve activity and transport of the drug into a cell.

86. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

87. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

88. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.

89. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the patient is a human.

90. (New) A method of treating or preventing a disorder associated with an abnormal immune response, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, an immunosuppressive drug, or an adrenocorticosteroid having a covalent bond to a lipophilic moiety.

91. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the disorder is rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, Bechterews syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, asthma, gout, erythema, edema, hyperalgesia, or pain.

92. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid, fatty amine, or fatty alcohol.

93. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid.

94. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty amine.

95. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty alcohol.

96. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is acemetacin, alclofenac, amfenac, aspirin, bendazac, benorylate, benoxaprofen, bucloxic acid, bufexamac, bumadizon, butibufen, carprofen, cinmetacin, clidanac, clometacin, cloripac, diclofenac, diflunisal, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac,

fenbufen, fenclofenac, fenclorac, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, flufenamic acid, flurbiprofen, glafenine, ibufenac, ibuprofen, indomethacin, isofezolac, isoxepac, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lonazolac, meclofenamic acid, mefanamic acid, metiazinic acid, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, oxametacin, oxaprozin, pirazolac, piroxicam, protizinic acid, salicylic acid, sulindac, surgam, tenidap, tenoxicam, tiaramide, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, or zomepirac.

97. (New) The method of claims 90, wherein the immunosuppressive drug is methotrexate, cyclo-phosphamide, or cyclosporin.

98. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the adrenocorticosteroid is prednisolone, betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, fluocinolone, fludrocortisone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, paramethasone, prednisonetriamcinolone, beclomethasone, eprozinol, or orciprenalin.

99. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

100. (New The method of claim 92, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

101. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein the lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.

102. (New) A method of treating or preventing pain, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug having a covalent bond to a lipophilic moiety.

103. (New) The method of claim 102, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid, fatty amine, or fatty alcohol.

104. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid.

105. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty amine.

106. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty alcohol.

107. (New) The method of claim 102, wherein the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is acemetacin, alclofenac, amfenac, aspirin, bendazac, benorylate, benoxaprofen, bucloxic acid, bufexamac, bumadizon, butibufen, carprofen, cinmetacin, clidanac, clometacin, cloripac, diclofenac, diflunisal, etodolac, etofenamate, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclofenac, fenclorac, fendosal, fenoprofen, fentiazac, flufenamic acid, flurbiprofen, glafenine, ibufenac, ibuprofen, indomethacin, isofezolac, isoxepac, ketoprofen, ketorolac, lonazolac, meclofenamic acid, mefanamic acid, metiazinic acid, nabumetone, naproxen, niflumic acid, oxametacin, oxaprozin, pirazolac, piroxicam, protizinic acid, salicylic acid, sulindac, surgam, tenidap, tenoxicam, tiaramide, tinoridine, tolfenamic acid, tolmetin, or zomepirac.

108. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

109. (New The method of claim 103, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

110. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein the lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.

111. (New) A method of treating or preventing infection, which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an antimicrobial agent having a covalent bond to a lipophilic moiety.

112. (New) The method of claim 111, wherein the lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid, fatty amine, or fatty alcohol.

113. (New) The method of claim 111, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty acid.

114. (New) The method of claim 111, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty amine.

115. (New) The method of claim 111, wherein lipophilic moiety is a fatty alcohol.

116. (New) The method of claim 111, wherein the antimicrobial drug is oxacillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cephalexin, cephalotin, cephalosporin, doxycyclin, chloramphenicol, p-amino-salicylic acid, ethambutol, cipofloxacin, enrofloxacin, difloxacin, or danofloxacin.

117. (New) The method of claim 112, wherein the lipophilic moiety is saturated.

118. (New The method of claim 112, wherein the lipophilic moiety is unsaturated.

119. (New) The method of claim 112, wherein the lipophilic moiety has 18 carbon atoms.